Stah Library
CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXX. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892, NO. 1,550.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. M. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

TERMS:

One copy, paid in Advance..... $2 00
Four six months..... 1 75
Four three months..... 1 00

OFFICE:

Corner of Bryant and School Streets.
(Court House Block).

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge.....Wm. H. Virden.
Sheriff and Tax Collector.....M. J. Cody.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.....John D. Murphey.
District Attorney.....Joseph A. Brown
Treasurer.....H. M. Eddy.
Assessor.....
John J. Welch.....Coroner & Public Administrator.
D. M. Wallace.....
Superintendent of Schools.....Cornelia Richards.
Supervisor, First District.....William Calnan.
Supervisor, Second District.....William Stewart.
Supervisor, Third District.....Watkin Morgan.
Supervisor, Fourth District.....N. B. Hunewill.
Supervisor, Fifth District.....Henry A. Pitts.

Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAS. F. GARDNER,
(State Receiver U. S. Land Office).
LAND and MINE ATTORNEY,
SACRAMENTO.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
224 J Street—Room 1, Next door to U. S. Land Office. mh21-1y

R. F. OSBORN & CO.,
NO. 751 MARKET STR.
SAN FRANCISCO.
General Hardware
CABINET.
UPHOLSTERERS
CARRIAGE MAKERS
HARDWARE.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Scientific American Agency for
PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

Pasturage.
D. M. & H. F. BARNETT ARE PREPARED to Feed and Shelter Stock during the Winter, at their Ranch in Antelope Valley, at reasonable rates. The feed is clear of "Foxtail," and consists of a mixture of wild grass and alfalfa. For further particulars,
Address
D. M. & H. F. BARNETT.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1891. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One-half (½) of said Tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given that the Tax on the whole of the Personal Property, and one half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 30th day of November, 1891, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto, is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1892,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

ELEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1892,

and will be sold on the

FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

N. B.—Taxes are payable in United States lawful money. Checks will be first cashed before the amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January 11th, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax-Collector
of Mono County, California.

ja16-tjs4

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESS
(NEW YORK)
FOR 1892.

Has a Larger Daily Circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation Over 100,000 Copies
DAILY.

THE PRESS is the organ of no faction; pulls no wires; has no animosities to avenge.

The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

THE PRESS IS A NATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of THE PRESS.

THE PRESS has the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

THE PRESS SUNDAY EDITION is a splendid twenty page paper, covering every current topic of interest.

THE PRESS WEEKLY EDITION contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

For those who cannot afford the DAILY or are prevented by distance from early receiving it, THE WEEKLY is a splendid substitute.

As an Advertising Medium,
THE PRESS has no superior in New York.

THE PRESS
Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one Year,	$5 00
" " 6 months,	2 50
" " one month,	45
Daily only, one year,	3 00
" four months,	1 00
Sunday, one Year,	2 00
Weekly, 1 Year,	1 00

Send for THE PRESS Circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal commissions.
Address,
THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.



THE GOOD OLD REMEDY.

When everything goes wrong, boys,
When you're sick or tired,
When you visit your best girl,
And by her pa get fired,
There's nothing in the world, boys,
Will bring you such relief,
As a real good hearty laugh, boys,
'Twill soon allay your grief,
So for each pain whate'er the cause,
Just try the laughing plan.
Laughter's an institution, boys,
Then let's laugh all we can.

Let preachers rate frivolity,
We very well do know
The greatest prosers use it,
But oppose it just for show;
They find it such a help, boys,
As all poor sinners do,
And they need its consolation, boys,
As much as I or you.
Of all the remedies on earth
Within the reach of man,
Laughter's the best and cheapest, boys,
Then let's laugh all we can.
—Pharmaceutical Era

A FEARFUL ORDEAL.

An Act of Mercy But It Wrecked a Life.

The superintendent was escorting three guests through his institution. At a certain point he made a partial pause, and, motioning to the figure of a man visible in one of the rooms off the corridor, said: "There is one of the saddest cases that has ever come under my notice." The person alluded to was seated in one of the pleasant parlors of the establishment which lined the hallway. His hair was gray, and in his form were symptoms of age which a look at his face belied. There were no wrinkles, none of the deep furrows which care will plow in the human face. The eye was bright, and had a look of gentleness very attractive to the observer.

"He certainly does not look like a dangerous individual," remarked one of the guests.

"Dangerous?" replied the superintendent, "he is as harmless as a kitten, and sometimes I don't believe he is really insane, but for all that he is better off where he can be looked after. You see, he has fits of temporary dementia, during which his excitement runs away with him, and he might do himself some injury, though he would never raise his hand to harm anyone else.

"His trouble is very peculiar; he had an awful experience once in connection with a railway accident and at each returning anniversary of that event he becomes much depressed, seemingly only desirous of hiding himself away from all observation. He is never violent, but these seasons of depression are so intense that it appears advisable he should be watched."

"Does he ever talk of the event at other times than at its anniversary?"

"Oh, yes, indeed; in fact, at all other times he seems to enjoy meeting people, and if the subject of accidents arises in the course of conversation he is almost certain to tell his story. If you care to hear it an allusion will bring out one of the most affecting stories you have ever heard."

The superintendent was right; on the way out he said: "Well, Mr. Martelle, how are you? Let me introduce some friends of mine."

After a few words of commonplace conversation, one of the guests adroitly led the talk up to railway disasters by referring to something he had seen in the morning papers. Martelle was seen to move uneasily in his chair and to become visibly agitated. His face blanched and in a voice tremulous with emotion he began: "Gentlemen, you may not have heard of it, or if you have, you may have forgotten it, but I was in a railway accident once that has changed the whole course of my life."

Each one present manifested an interest in the subject that, while premeditated, was not in the least affected. Thus encouraged he went on:

"I was making my first trip in the west. I had been through California and was heading for the Yellowstone country. One day we were whirling along, everybody in good spirits, and I had just gone forward into the smoking car and accepted an invitation to sit in a game of whist. My partner was a fine-looking man, about thirty-five years old, with a pleasant face and voice, and full of good humor. The game was close, for all happened to be good players. Each side had one to its credit and the rubber had been begun.

"Suddenly there was a lurch, a shock, and then for me there was nothing but a deep unconsciousness. How long I remained so I cannot tell, but it could not have been long. With the return of my senses came the knowledge that I was hurt. There was a pain in my back and the blood was trickling down my face and neck from a wound in the head. I was lying on the ground and it was some minutes fore I could realize what had happened. Gradually matters became clearer. I remembered the game of cards and the sudden shock, and then I knew some dreadful accident had happened. While our game had progressed night had fallen, and in the dim light from the stars and several lanterns I could see the figures of men moving about here and there, and I soon realized that they were bearing the forms of killed and wounded to my locality, some distance from the wreck.

"The sense of sight had been the first to recover; but now the terrible throbbing pain in my head seemed to lull and my hearing became more active. It was an awful sound that broke upon my ears. Shrieks, groans and pleadings for help were mingled with cries of children for parents and parents for children.

"I made a struggle to get on my feet. Though at first the pain racked me from head to foot, I found I could stand, and was soon walking slowly and carefully about. Naturally my first thought was concerning my friends in the game of whist, they being the only acquaintances I had on the train. Almost at the moment I thought of them two of them came to me. They were uninjured, and it had been their hands that had carried me from the car while I was unconscious.

"It took but a minute for my friends to give me some idea of the extent of the catastrophe. Our smoking-car had been derailed and had rolled down a steep embankment, dragging the engine and one other coach with it. As near as they could tell at that moment there had been at least a dozen killed and twice that number wounded.

"I inquired: 'Where is my partner? Is he alive?'

"'Yes, he is alive,' was the reply, 'but he is in a bad fix. We are working our best to get him out of the wreck, but without help he cannot be saved. He lies there with his lower limbs pinned in between two great iron rods, and with all the strength we have been able to apply we can't release him. He must be in horrible agony, though he is still conscious.'

"It was but a step or two from where we stood to where the man lay, and we turned to see if there might not be some possibility of helping him. A terrible cry came from the sufferer. Just then some one called: 'The car is on fire. The coach is burning.'

"The flame from some lamp had caught the dry upholstery. The wind had suddenly increased and was blowing the flame toward the spot where our poor friend was helplessly pinioned. While some ran for water others with ax and lever made an effort to pry the heavy rods and timbers from the sufferer. It was no use; there was no appliance at hand with which it could be done, and those who went for water came back empty-handed. The engine lay upon its side and every drop of water had leaked out and had been drunk up by the greedy earth.

"'For the love of God, men, do something,' cried the imprisoned wretch. 'Must I slowly roast to death?'

"With an awful effort he raised himself upon an elbow and looked around upon the faces near him. These were rapidly diminishing in number, for the heat had now grown too fierce to be borne, and the crowd which had never ceased their efforts to get him out were driven away. Suddenly his eyes fell on my face and recognized me.

"'You,' he cried in an awful voice, 'you are the man to do it. Take that ax and kill me.'

"The thought paralyzed me. He saw me shrink and shudder, and with a supreme effort he pointed his finger straight at me and cried again with more intensity than before; 'You! you! do it, I tell you.'

"The heat was making his garments smoke. 'Don't let me roast,' he once more cried. I forgot my pain and in a wild delirium I snatched up an ax and drove the blade crashing into his skull, then all the world became again a blank.

"It was many weeks before I was restored to consciousnes and many more before I was able to move. My bodily injuries, though severe, did not cripple me, and I am now strong and physically well. But my mind is sometimes upset. I believe I did the best thing that could be done for the poor man, though the act was performed in a frenzy that made me irresponsible. I believe to-day it was an act of humanity. It has wrecked my life, however, for until memory fails I shall be compelled to live that scene over and over again in all its horror."—Chicago Times.

NOTES FOR THE CURIOUS.

THROUGHOUT the entire world about 35,000,000 people die every year.

THREE HUNDRED to four hundred tons of coal per day is the amount used in some of the large passenger steamers on the Atlantic. This is about one ton per mile run.

IN the Georgian bay, the north extension of Lake Huron, there are thousands of small islands on which the Huron Indians took refuge when their enemies, the Iroquois, overcame them in 1649.

THE banks of the Columbia, near Umatilla, have for many years been rich with Indian relics and curios. One woman of that place has a collection of nearly two thousand pieces which has an enormous value.

THE great treasury vault at Washington covers more than a quarter of an acre, and is twelve feet deep. Recently there was $90,000,000 in silver stored there, an amount that weighed 4,000 tons and would load 175 freight cars.

An Underground Lake.

An underground lake has been discovered three miles from Genesee, Idaho. It was found by a well-digger. At a depth of sixteen feet clear, pure lake water ran out over the surface for a time, then settled back to the earth's level. The most curious part of it, says the Boise Statesman, is that fish were brought to the surface on the overflow. "They have a peculiar appearance and are sightless, indicating that they are underground fish. The spring has attracted much attention and many farmers in the vicinity fear that their farms will drop into the lake."

UNPOPULAR GREAT MEN.

Unpleasant Consequences of Getting Too Far Ahead of the Age.

A little more than three and a quarter centuries have passed since the birth of Galileo, the greatest philosopher and astronomer that Italy ever saw. In the same year—1564—Shakespeare was born. At that time the people of the eastern continent were almost totally ignorant of the existence of America. They had heard in a vague way about the great western world, but they could form no conception of the vast extent of our territory, many believing that it was simply a small island. In the same year that Galileo and Shakespeare saw the light the Huguenots began a settlement in Florida, which at that time was thought to be an enchanted spot. Galileo was the eldest son of a nobleman of Florentine, and in his infancy manifested an interest in the stars. While looking at the heavens one night he said in childlike manner:

"There are thousands of stars, and yet all of them together do not give one-tenth the light that the sun itself gives." No boy ever worked harder to gain knowledge, and no boy had so many obstacles to overcome as this young student. Before he had reached his eighteenth year he was well versed in Latin and Greek, was an excellent artist and an accomplished musician. His father wished him to practice, but his tastes and inclinations led him to follow mathematics. Galileo's ideas were so far beyond the age in which he lived that no publisher dared print his works. His first essay on "Hydrostatic Balance" was written in 1586, but it was not until 1610 that it was read by the public. His essay on "The Center of Gravity" was not published until fifty years after it was written. While in his seventieth year he was cast into prison and all his works prohibited. This was a terrible blow to the old man, for he had committed no crime; he knew in his heart that he was right. When he asked why he was sent to prison he was told that he had been making false statements. "You say that the world moves, but it does not," said his enemies. "It is the sun that moves." "But the world does move," said Galileo, fearlessly, as they were shutting him in a dark cell. We speak of the "dark ages," of the "ages of superstition," etc., of the centuries past, and forget all about the ignorance, darkness and superstition of the nineteenth century. Galileo stood foremost among the unpopular great men of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are three in the nineteenth century who are laughed at for advocating "impossible" schemes—Mr. Morse, because he said a message could be sent by wire; Cyrus W. Field, because he said a cable could be laid across the Atlantic; Edison, because he stated he could light houses and streets by electricity.—Growing Youth.

Aspiring High.

Uncle Jasper was a colored man of very devout intentions, but his knowledge of the Scriptures was of a somewhat uncertain character. He lived in "single blessedness" a good many years, but finally in the evening of life he married, and in due time an heir was born to him. The next day after the advent of the little one, a gentleman met Jasper in the street.

"I understand you have a baby at your house, Uncle Jasper?"

"Yes, sah; we has dat," Jasper replied with a broad grin and a satisfied chuckle. "We'se got a baby dar, sho'."

"Is it a boy or a girl?"

"Hit's a boy, sah. Yes, sah, hit's most sho'ly a boy."

"Have you named him yet?"

"Yas, sah; we has."

"What name have you given him?"

"Wah, sah; you knows I'se done allus been a pow'ful han' fer dem Scriptur' folks, 'cause I'se allus been a monst'rous strong b'liever in de Bible. So I 'lowed I'd name him arter some o' de big officers, what de Bible talks ob, an' I studied 'bout which 'un I'd name 'im arter, an' at last' I settled onto Beelzebub, sah.

"Hit's mouty fine name, sah; an' hit 'pears lack I's 'spirin' powerful high, but I 'lows dat chile'll sho'ly do credit to hit's namesake, sah. Hit most sho'ly will."—Youth's Companion.

Tombs of Romeo and Juliet.

Those who take an interest in the true and tragic history of "The Lovers of Verona," whose lamentable fortunes have been immortalized by Shakespeare, will no doubt be glad to learn some particulars respecting their tombs, especially that of Juliet. In 1888 M. Victorin Joncieres, the distinguished composer and musical critic, paid a visit to Verona, and he states that the tomb of Romeo's sweetheart, which is at the end of a garden in the old cloister of the Franciscan convent at that place, is absolutely in ruins. Above it, in a kind of a niche in the garden wall, which is of brick, is a basketful of decayed and weather-stained visiting cards. Hanging on the wall near by the niche is a wreath with a card attached bearing the name of "Mme. Talbot Shakespeare," whom M. Joncieres puts down as a descendant of the Bard of Avon. On the wall to the left is a portrait of Friar Lawrence. Romeo is buried at Mantua, and it is said that his tomb is in a much better state of preservation than that of his lady-love. It is to be hoped that persons who take an interest in historic Italian monuments will see to it that the memory of these two famous lovers is forever kept green.—St. Louis Republic.

IN THE LARGE CITIES.

A PHILADELPHIA Chinaman has thirty gods.

BERLIN, with 1,315,600 people, has only 26,800 dwellings.

OF the twelve largest cities in the world three are in Japan.

LONDON theater-going is said to have declined to a remarkable extent.

WASHINGTON is the only city of any size in this country that possesses no factories.

DURING the last ten years the Paris Gas Company has paid into the city treasury $40,000,000.

BERLIN has just decided that wooden pavements are a failure, while Constantinople is having the first one put down.

THE first London directory was printed in 1667 and contained but sixty-four pages, with the names of 1,700 persons and firms.

THERE are upward of fifty hospitals in London. The earliest, St. Bartholomew's, was founded in 1102, and St. Thomas, in 1552.

CHICAGO expects to complete its new Masonic temple, twenty stories, or 275 feet high, by the first of May, 1892. It will be five feet higher than the tower of the famous Auditorium in the same city.

HOUSEKEEPING SIMPLIFIED.

USE washing soda in boiling water to remove green stains from your brick walk.

MOIST tea leaves will stain a very light-colored carpet; use them only on dark colors.

A MAINE woman, when she wishes to shell beans, runs them through the clothes wringer.

NEW tins should be set over the fire filled with water, for some hours before using them.

CORKS which have been steeped in vaseline are said to be an excellent substitute for glass stoppers.

CARBOLIC acid is the best disinfectant known. It not only destroys foul odors but also all germs of disease.

IN "trying out" or clarifying butter it is done when the froth begins to rise. Skim, strain, store in a cool place and keep well covered.

TO GET a good polish on mahogany easily, mix one part of boiled linseed oil with two parts of alcoholic shellac varnish. Shake well before using. Apply in small quantities, with a cloth, and rub the work vigorously until the desired polish is secured.

LOVERS AS OTHERS SEE THEM.

THE clergyman wastes his breath who talks of the happiness of the world to come to a youth who has just received his first love letter.—Cape Cod Item.

SHE (trustingly)—"Am I the only girl you ever loved, Jack?" Jack—"Why—yes—certainly, my dear—that is to say—the only girl I ever loved as I love you, my darling."—Somervillle Journal.

PENELOPE—"There is one thing about us, Jack, that I like. We are sensible lovers. We don't use that idiotic baby talk." Jack—"No. And we never will, either, will we?" Penelope—"Nopey."—Harper's Bazar.

SHE—"I am afraid that bell ringing means another caller." He (imploringly)—"You know there is such a thing as your not being at home." She—"Yes; and there is such a thing as my being engaged."—Brooklyn Life.

WOMEN AND THEIR WAYS.

GENERALLY speaking, woman is seldom silent.

THERE are some women who seem to be only good to love pug dogs.

WOMEN look into the back of a book first because they always want to have the last word.—Puck.

"SHE seems a very clever woman." "Oh, she is! I had an hour's conversation with her yesterday, and didn't have a chance to say a word."—Truth.

EVEN a girl who realizes how thoroughly wicked it would be for her to flirt cannot help feeling a little flattered by admiring glances from that horrid young man across the way.—Somerville Journal.

IT takes a woman with the strongest possible kind of self control to stay in the back of the house while a lot of men are unloading a new chamber set from a furniture van and carrying it into her next door neighbor's house.

Weight of the Body.

Quartelet obtained some weight records of note, but no reliance can be placed in them in the light of modern observation. He concluded from such statistics as he could get that a newborn infant was, on the average, one-twentieth the maximum weight in middle life; that during the first year after birth the increment of weight is about one-tenth of all that is added subsequently, and that between the fifteenth and twentieth years more is added to the weight than during any other five-year period of life. However, individual instances differ so widely that very little reliance can be placed in the results he obtained. That Quartelet's statistics of weight were incomplete and unsatisfactory is shown by the fact that he did not detect the interesting law recently recognized, viz., that the weight increases slowly, or even diminishes, when the height is increasing very rapidly, but increases rapidly when the height remains nearly stationary.—Detroit Free Press.

SWITZERLAND's new law sends drunkards to inebriate asylums.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 12, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

R. G. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

"Put the duty up and prices will go up, too," theorizes the erudite free trader—Well, the McKinley law raised the duty on linseed oil from 25 to 32 cents a gallon.—In December, 1889, nearly a year before the change, the price of linseed oil was 60 cents a gallon. In December, 1891, a year after the change, the price was 37 cents a gallon. How different from the free trader's story is this which experience tells.

England, after the United States had agreed to arbitration in the matter of the Bering Sea controversy, now refuses to co-operate with Uncle Sam in protecting the seals. The seals will be protected, the Canadian poaching vessels will be seized, the British lion will roar, the American eagle will continue to seize his prey, and if that roaring lion injures one of the majestic tail feathers of the eagle no British lion will have occasion to roam on the American continent again. The American people are not in a humor to take more than one slap from the paw of that pompous lion.

The Legislature of Iowa will probably pass a local option law—to allow counties to vote on the question of license or no license. It will take the place of the present prohibitory law. If the friends of temperance throughout the country would favor such laws in the several States, they would accomplish more for their cause than they can under strict prohibition laws, which don't prohibit, by a jug full.

Sherman R. Brown was discharged from the Alameda county jail last week, where he had been for vagrancy. After his discharge an Eastern lawyer arrived and notified him that an aunt in New York had died and left him $250,000. Brown quarreled with his father many years ago and left home and has been all over the United States, but would never write home for assistance when broke.

Timothy Hopkins and Searles, the man who married Mark Hopkins' widow, and scooped in $60,000,000 when Mrs. Hopkins-Searles died, have settled their differences in regard to the property left by Mrs. Searles. Hopkins is paid $3,000,000, and $350,000 in lieu of the Nob Hill mansion, which Searles retains with the intention of turning it into a public institution.

Clothing of every description has been cheaper since the passage of the McKinley bill than ever before, and still the Democrats are not happy, but are tinkering with the tariff as regards our wearing apparel.—If the free traders will keep quiet we will soon be exporting American clothing to Europe.

The Inyo Register says: It is a pleasant sight to see a squad of young Piutes, dinner buckets in hand, headed for school.—They all wear their best bibs and tuckers, and look as neat and clean as could reasonably be expected. They evidently feel their new dignity and apparel.

The Supervisors of Tulare county have decided, in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court, to authorize the Assessor of that county to employ fourteen extra deputies. The Tulare Times intimates that the Treasurer may get in hot water if he pays such deputies.

The Biggs Argus says that a Japanese "boss" has gone to Japan to bring out a colony of Japs, who will go on a 1000-ranch he has rented in Butte county.—Better for the county to have cut up that land into 20-acre lots for white men to settle on.

John Fitzpatrick, a Pioneer, and once associated with Fair and Flood in mining enterprises in this State, died in the Hospital at Walla Walla, Oregon, on the 4th, aged 77.

The Democrats will not run a campaign of education this Fall because they will have sufficiently educated the country to their hypocrisy by their course in Congress.—N. Y. Press.

The Truckee Republican says Truckee's snowfall this Winter was 89.75 inches against 118.25 last Winter and over 300 inches two years ago.

The Supreme Court has decided that the fees of the official reporter must be paid before a case can be appealed. Correct.

Governor Colcord has appointed the 8th of April as Arbor Day, on which he wants the people of Nevada to plant trees.

The new flour mill in Mason Valley is pronounced a success.

Wells Fargo & Co. have closed their offices in Arizona.

Berlin has appropriated 800,000 marks for the relief of the unemployed.

HANDS OFF.

How do the woolmen of California like the report of the Ways and Means Committee of the House—that is, the report of the Democratic majority of said Committee, which favors the reduction of duty on woolen goods? This is one of Springer's measures, and if it could become a law—which cannot be, thanks to a Republican Senate and a Republican President, the country would be flooded with manufactured woolen goods from England, and our own woolen mills would have to curtail their output of such goods, and in many cases be compelled to close down, thereby throwing out of remunerative employment thousands of American operatives, who are now actively employed furnishing the people of America with warm woolen garments of home manufacture and fully equal to any imported, and at a lower price, and thereby keeping American money at home, to enrich and make comfortable our own people and their homes, instead of sending our coin across the water to support those who are nothing to us as a people. It is estimated that if the duty on woolen goods should be reduced by the present Democratic Congress, as it is trying to do, at least $22,000,000, worth of such goods would be imported from Europe, and that amount of money would be taken out of the United States.—What happiness $20,000,000 kept in the United States would bring to the workingmen of this country, and they do not see any too much of the "filthy lucre" at the best.

The Hudson, N. Y., Gazette is mourning because an English syndicate intended to remove a silk factory from England and would have established it at Stockport, near Hudson, had the owners of property there not put up the price on them, and driven them to Ithica, N. Y., where the mill will be built. As the Hudson Gazette is a strong free trade Democratic paper, it is inconsistent in lamenting the failure in getting the enterprise established at Hudson, as it well knows the McKinley tariff Act is the cause of the starting up of manufacturing enterprises in this country—that without the tariff we would have no manufactures in the United States. The people of Ithica will realize the benefits of the McKinley tariff.

The latest dispatch from Washington indicates that a free coinage bill will not pass this year. One party is afraid and the other is glad of it. The majority of Democrats favor the measure from principle, but seem to think it would be bad policy to force the issue at this time. In the meantime what do the people of Nevada propose to do about it.—Candelaria Belt.

What do the people of Nevada propose to do about it? They will take their medicine like little men. What can they do other than that?

The South San Francisco News is another journalistic venture by C. L. Barnes, a well-known newspaper man, who believes there is a future in the new town of South San Francisco—or Baden, now coming to the front as the great packing center of California, Armour and other meat packers having located extensive works. The News starts out well and we wish it and its town success.

Fresno is the liveliest town in the State to-day and the most progressive, with Stockton a good second.—Fresno Republican.

If Stockton is a "good second" a great change must have taken place in that city.

Give "the Devil his due." Senator Hill has refused his back salary as U. S. Senator, and drew only what was due him from the time he was sworn in as Senator. The balance of $4,220 goes back to the United States Treasury.

The annual, semi-annual, monthly, and almost weekly announcement has gone forth that the Carson & Colorado Railroad is to be extended to Mojave. What a chestnut that is.

Look out for bogus dimes of the new mintage. It is said that a man is traveling through the interior selling them to saloon keepers and stores, that they may make change easily.

After to-day the Los Angeles Express train will diminish the time between San Francisco and Los Angeles twelve hours.—To do it the train will do some pretty good running.

It is said that Cleveland will shortly announce his withdrawal from the Presidential race. Mr. Hill withdrew him on Washington's birthday.

BLAINE is seriously ill again.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice to Redeem.

UNDER SECTION 3785 OF THE POLITICAL CODE.

TO D. C. MCLEOD;

Please take notice that the followind described property situated in the County of Mono, State of California, viz: Lot in town of Bodie, lot 20, Block 21, $10; improvements thereon, two buildings, $70. Lot in town of Cameron, S. E. corner of Main and Second streets, $10; improvements thereon, boarding house, $90; total $180; tax $4 68, 5 per cent. 23 cents; costs $1; total tax $5 91; was, on the 6th day of March, 1891, by the Tax Collector, M. J. Cody, of said Mono County, sold for Delinquent Taxes to J. C. Murphey for the sum of Five and 91-100 dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 86-100 dollars, and the right to redeem said property from said sale will expire on the 18th day of April, 1892, and the undersigned purchaser will as soon as the right of redemption expires apply for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 8th day of March, 1892.

ap12-1m J. C. MURPHEY.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Mothers who have anxiously watched for the first manifestations of disease after a known exposure will appreciate the desirability of knowing the limits of the periods of incubation of the different contagious diseases. While these limits vary somewhat in all cases, in the following table will be found the earliest and latest interval of time that usually elapses, in each case, between the exposure and attack. The variation in the period of incubation may be due to the nature of the epidemic or to the susceptibility of the patient. In most cases the sooner the disease is developed after exposure the severer will be the type of the attack.

Scarlet fever, 12 hours to 7 days.
Measles, 9 to 12 days.
Small-pox, 12 to 14 days.
Chicken-pox, 5 to 17 days.
Diphtheria, 2 to 8 days.
Whooping-cough, 4 to 14 days.
Mumps, 8 to 22 days.

Inquiry is frequently made as to how soon after its inception a person having a contagious disease can transmit the affection to others, also as to the length of time that it may remain contagious. The duration of infectiousness varies some in different cases. Thus it is well known that in scarlet fever the flakes of skin that peel off at the close of the disease are highly infectious. In some cases this process is lower than in others, thereby delaying the period in which it is safe for members of the family to come in contact with the patient. Dr. Pearse, in the British Medical Journal, places the duration of infectiousness in these diseases as follows:

Measles—From the second day, for exactly three weeks.

Smallpox—From the first day, under one month, probably three weeks.

Scarlet fever—At about the fourth day, for six or seven weeks.

Mumps—Under three weeks.

Diphtheria—Under three weeks.

—Extract from "Contagion and Disinfection," by Henry Dwight Chapin, M. A. M. D., in "Babyhood."

Irvine Dungan, a Democratic Congressman from Ohio, thus sizes up the present Congress: "I am becoming convinced that this is a cowardly Congress. It is becoming very tiresome to me. It ought to get up and do what the people expect it to do, and not be afraid of its shadow."

NEW TO-DAY.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

AT

BRYANT'S HALL, BRIDGEPORT,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

COMMITTEES:

ARRANGEMENT.

A. F. Bryant, J. D. Murphey,
S. M. Smith, C. L. Hayes,

RECEPTION.

M. J. Cody, P. G. Hughes,
J. A. Brown, E. A. Murphey,
C. E. Day, E. E. Kirkwood,
C. M. Stewart, M. M. Waltze,

INVITATION.

James Sinnamon, W. P. Brandon,
James Logan, J. A. Schell.
F. M. Richardson, Oscar Brown,
and all citizens of Bridgeport.

BODIE.

N. W. Boyd, J. W. Moyle,
A Maestretti, J. F. Parr,
Samuel Tyack.

LUNDY.

W. P. Onkst, N. B. Ward,
Wm. Stewart, W. C. Travis.

MONO LAKE and JORDAN.

John Mattly, S. B. Burkham.

CLINTON and SWEETWATER.

William Roseh, T. C. Sharpe, A. P. Sayre.

ANTELOPE.

H. F. Barnett, T. F. Carney, C. F. Rickey.

MUSIC.

C. L. Hayes, C. E. Heath, Grant Patterson.

FLOOR.

Stewart Kirkwood, L. A. Murphey,
J. N. Summers, C. W. Sheridan.

FLOOR MANAGER.

B. L. SIMMONS.

Supper will by given by L. A. Murphey—at "Allen House."

TICKETS, for Admission to Ball, $1 50 per couple.

THE BEST OF MUSIC WILL BE SUPPLIED.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE TO CO-OWNERS.

TO BENJAMIN HEALEY, THE ESTATE OF NATHAN ATKINSON, PIERCE A. ATKINSON, ORESSA E. HEWSON, SARAH A. CARL, WIFE OF JOSEPH CARL; NATHAN ATKINSON HEWSON, THE ESTATE OF HENRY WILLIAMS, MARY WILLIAMS, AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended One Hundred Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Mining Claim, known as the "STAR MINE," being situated and lying in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, and more fully described in the Location Notice recorded in Liber C, Folio 129, Mining Locations, Records of Mono County, California; in order to hold said premises, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for holding the same for the year ending December 31st, 1891; as will appear by a Certificate of Proof of Labor, filed January 4th, 1892, in the office of the Recorder of said County. And if, within ninety days after this notice by publication, you or either of you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, your, and each of your several interests in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

Dated San Francisco, Cal., February 27th, 1892.

MARTIN JONES.

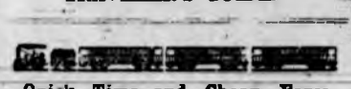
First publication, March 5, 1892. mar5-60d

"One of the troubles of my life," says an Astorian, "has been, when I am out of doors to light a cigar. But I have discovered a simple plan. I generally have an envelope in my pocket. One end is open if the envelope is an old one that has come through the mail. I put my cigar in my mouth, stick the other end of it in the open end of the envelope, strike my match, insert it in the envelope, get my match started, replace the envelope, and there you are. I never miss it." Great scheme.

Over $20,000,000 worth of wheat has been shipped from the State since July 1st, which value has not been equalled in wheat exports from California for corresponding period in any previous season since 1883.—S. F. Grocer & Country Merchant.

The measles are epidemic at Lone Pine, Inyo county.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.



Quick Time and Cheap Fares
To Eastern and European Cities,
VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes
—OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company.
(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East,
AND AT
NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS
With the several Steamer Lines to
ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
—AND—
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
attached to Overland Express Trains.

Tickets sold, Sleeping-Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address
W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R.
SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address
JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R
SAN FRANCISCO.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.
Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.
R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the
EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD
are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the
BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD
are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

jy4-tf WILLIAM PRICE.

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery and favors American Industrial Independence secured through the policy of Protection, should read the documents published by the American Protective Tariff League. As a patriotic citizen it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and instructive, and embrace discussions of all phases of the Tariff question. The League publishes over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable information. Among the authors of these documents are, Hon. James G. Blaine; Wm. McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio; Senator R. M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Senator Frye, of Maine; Senator Casey, of North Dakota; Senator Justin S. Morril, of Vermont; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Washington; Prof. J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Commodore W. H. T. Hughes; Hon. E. A. Hartshorn, of New York; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Hon. B. F. Jones; David Hall Rice, of Boston; Ex-Congressman Perkins, of Kansas; Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. Draper, of Mass.; Hon. C. L. Edwards, of Texas; Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. D. G. Harriman, of New York; Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass.; Hon. R. H. Arnoldown, of New York; Enoch Emsley, of Tennessee.

This complete set of documents will be sent to any address, post paid, for Fifty (50) Cents. Address, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Sec'y, No. 2 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street.
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my28-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL.
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. j-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS;
And will be conducted first-class.
ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON.
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
ja8-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BEST JOB PRINTING AT THIS OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.
Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.
OFFICE—Court House.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty.

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. R. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

EVERYBODY
READS THE
CHRONICLE-UNION—$8 PER YEAR.

THE LEADING PAPER
OF
MONO COUNTY.
ADVERTISE
IN THE
CHRONICLE-UNION,
A GOOD FAMILY JOURNAL.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 12, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Miss Cornelia Richards, Superintendent of Schools, is visiting Bridgeport friends, previous to a trip to Southern California.

Miss Annie Dolan, Clinton's teacher, has been visiting her Bridgeport friends, having recovered from her recent severe sickness.

H. C. Blanchard was here the first of the week.

Dr. Hudgens, the dentist, is in town, at the Allen House.

A RUNAWAY.—On Wednesday, while the Hughes boys were driving out of Sinnamon's field with a 4-horse load of hay, the rock of the wagon broke, and the horses stepped off with the front wheels, letting the front of the wagon to the ground, and giving the boys, who were on top of the hay, a tumble. Frank, who was driving, held to the lines and was hauled off, but when he struck the ground he found it was safe to let go the reins, and then the horses had a picnic with the front wheels all over the field, but Wash Brandon soon caught them. It was fortunate no one was injured.

IN LUCK.—E. S. Miner, our young attorney, who has been in luck with his cases in the Supreme Court, has been congratulated this week by this friends, and those benefited by the decision in the Kirman & Rickey—Hunewill suit, as he has had to air his legal knowledge against the combined intelligence of six broad-shouldered legal giants of Bridgeport and San Francisco, and he may well be proud of his victory—but, then, it makes a big difference whether a fellow has a good case to work out, or not.

HELP THE FIREMEN.—We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary ticket to the anniversary ball of the Bodie Fire Department at Miners' Union Hall on next Thursday evening, the 17th—St. Patrick's Day. The firemen are deserving a large attendance at any entertainment they may give, as they give their services to their fellow-citizens voluntarily, and the public should assist them on every possible occasion.—Had it not been for her gallant firemen, Bodie would have been wiped out of existence by fire long ago.

SWEETWATER.—Ben. H. Miller visited the Sweetwater section this week and informs us that the scarlet-fever patients at Clinton are getting along nicely. Mrs. Schreck's little boy, who was not expected to live, is much better. The scarlet fever has broken out among the Indians at Sweetwater. The roads are in pretty good condition, and the bridge near Williams' has been put in good repair.

PINKEYE.—The horses in this valley are again afflicted with the pinkeye, or something of the sort. There are over twenty sick with the disease on Mrs. Boone's ranch, and P. J. Hughes has about a dozen with it. G. B. Day has some on his ranch, and we presume others are in the same boat. We have heard of no fatal cases, as yet.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 1st., the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	$ 5,969 02
Bulwer	14,437 0[illegible]
Mono	3,[illegible]
Standard	3,047 38
Syndicate	1,7[illegible] 3[illegible]

MONO PENSIONS—Pensions have been allowed as follows: William O. Parker, of Bridgeport, and to original widow, minor, etc., of Samuel A. Mack. Mrs. Sarah A. Mack being dead, her minor son will get the pension.

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted by the proper officers, who found therein the proper amount—$21,817 25.

Don't you forget that it is unlawful to kill quail, grouse, ducks, etc., until the 1st of October.

CONCERT.—The Band last evening gave an open-air concert, and the fine music was enjoyed by our people.

Kirman and Rickey have been buying cattle in Inyo county.

DON'T FORGET the meeting of the Miners' Association at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, ex-Minister to England, died at New York Sunday after a brief illness of nervous prostration.

TAKEN FOR A CRANK.

A semi-fiendish delight often seems to possess people of strong nerves in sneering at those with weak ones. The irritability of the nervous hypochondriac is ridiculed as natural ill temper. The very genuine and distressing symptoms from which he suffers are made light of. "He" or "she is a crank!" is the cheerful sort of sympathy with which the nervous invalid meets from the unfeeling and the thoughtless. At the same time no complaint is more defined and real, none has a more easily explainable origin when it is chronic. Imperfect digestion and assimilation are always accompanied by nervous debility and anxiety. Build up the powers of assimilation and digestion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and nervous symptoms, sick headaches and generally feeble condition of the system are remedied. Remember that fearful ravages are produced by la grippe among weakly, nervous people. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which prevents malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaint.

MINER AND FARMER.

A Supreme Court Decision of Interest to Both.

Irrigationists Sustained in Their Appropriation of an Abandoned Mining Water Right.

[From Sacramento Record-Union.]

In the case of Kirman et al. (respondents) vs. Hunewill et al. (appellants), the Supreme Court has just denied an appeal from a decision of a lower court asking for a new trial. The case is of interest to both farmers and miners, more especially if a national law should be passed under which hydraulic mining may be resumed, for there are many instances probably in this State where the circumstances and conditions are much the same as in the case considered.

The action was brought to enjoin defendants from diverting the waters of a natural water-course, and to recover damages for past diversion thereof. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs, and defendants made a motion for a new trial. The court denied it, and the appeal was taken from the order denying said motion. There was no appeal from the judgment.

The whole force of the arguments of appellant's brief was directed to the point that the findings did not support the judgment. The Supreme Court says it is definitely settled that the insufficiency of the findings to support a judgment cannot be considered on an appeal from an order denying a new trial. The point can be raised only on an appeal from the judgment.

As early as 1862 plaintiffs' grantors settled upon lands in Mono County, through which runs a natural water-course called Dogtown Creek, and since then plaintiffs and grantors have continued to use water from said stream to irrigate their land and for general family and domestic purposes. The said lands were then public lands, and they afterwards commenced to obtain title thereto, perfecting their title to part of the land in 1871, and gradually during the next four years to the whole.

"It is not necessary," says the court, "to accurately determine what rights plaintiffs had to use of the water during the period when they were taking steps to acquire the title of the Government, because after they received the first patent, in 1871, they had all the rights of riparian proprietors, and the decision of the case would be the same as if their rights were held as commencing only from that date."

Dogtown Creek runs in a northerly direction over plaintiffs' land and had tributaries coming in above such land. In 1860 an association of miners diverted all the waters of the West Fork, except about forty inches, to work mines at Monoville, which is east of the watershed of Dogtown Creek. The ditch which diverted this water was gradually abandoned, and from 1864 to 1886 was entirely unused, the unincorporated association which originally built it becoming entirely disorganized—During said period from 1864 to 1886 all of the water flowed down Dogtown Creek and was used to irrigate plaintiffs' land.

The defendants sought to connect themselves with the right of the old disbanded organization of miners of 1860-62, and for this purpose offered papers which the court ruled out. The first was a money judgment in the District Court, in favor of one Shaw against the "United Water Ditch Company"; the next was a deed to said Shaw from a Constable, purporting to have been made in pursuance of a sale on an execution from a Justice's Court; next was a deed from Shaw to a grantor of defendants. The judgment was rendered and the deeds made in 1862 and 1863.

The Supreme Court says there are objections to this evidence, even if it were material. It is difficult to see how a valid judgment could be obtained against such a body as "an association of miners." Or how a mere money judgment could be evidence of title to real estate. But the old ditch and water-right, by which the water was for a time diverted had been abandoned for more than twenty years when the defendants again undertook to carry the water beyond the water-shed, and during most of the time the plaintiffs not only had the right to it as riparian owners, but had also appropriated it to particular uses. If the old "association of miners" could now be materialized and made a present legal entity, it could not maintain the right which appellants sought to maintain under it.

Decisions were cited to the effect that a water-right may be changed both as to point of diversion and place of use, but after the right has been destroyed by abandonment there is nothing left to change.

The decision was rendered by McFarland, DeHaven and Sharpstein concurring.

The plaintiffs in the above case are Kirman & Rickey, the well-known cattle kings, and the defendants are N. B. Hunewill, the well-known stock raiser, of Bridgeport, Dan. E. Jones, and the Virginia Creek Hydraulic Mining Co., of Jordan District in this county. The suit was commenced by Kirman & Rickey in the Superior Court of this county September 10th, 1887, Richard S. Miner, of Bridgeport, being their attorney, Hunewill & Jones being represented by Wm. O. Parker, C. A. Schuman and J. E. Goodall, local attorneys, and by Fox, Kellogg & King, of San Francisco, in Supreme Court. Kirman & Rickey got judgment against the defendants in the Superior Court, and a new trial having been denied the defendants, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, with the above result, which has been reached after a stubborn fight. The decision was rendered by Department No. 2, and was unanimous. It was written by Justice McFarland, one of the ablest members of the Court, and who has had much experience in such cases. A re-hearing in banc may be asked for by Hunewill et al, but it is more than likely that the decision will be affirmed by the Court as a whole. This decision is an important one to the farmers of Bridgeport, as the waters in controversy flow through our valley and town, and furnish the large ranches of Kirman & Rickey, Waltzes, Hughes, Stewart, Bryant, Hays, Allen, and others, with the necessary water for their crops. And its beneficial results will be felt all the way down to Mason Valley and the Walker River country in Nevada.

This decision is in accord with former decisions of our Supreme Court, and is backed by one recently made by Judge Beatty, of the U. S. Circuit Court in Idaho, wherein he affirms riparian rights. This case has been drawing its slow length along for years, and it is well for all concerned that it has been at last closed—as we do not believe the Court in banc will change it.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Virden, J.

MARCH 5.

J. F. Crowell vs. Alice B. Crowell—The testimony of Plaintiff and his witnesses heard, and decree of divorce granted.

MARCH 7.

Broder et al vs. Conklin et al—continued until March 9th.

Estate of W. H. Stanton, deceased—Order made approving sale of personal property, and also order confirming sale of real estate.

Estate of J. K. Denison, deceased—Order of final discharge of Administrator.

Estate of Ah Woon, deceased—Decree made of settlement of Semi-Annual account of Administrator.

MARCH 8.

Estate of W. H. Stanton, deceased—Order approving, confirming and settling Semi-Annual account of Administrator.

MARCH 9.

Broder et al vs. Conklin et al—continued until March 11.

MARCH 11.

Broder et al. vs. Conklin et al—continued until March 14.

Another Steam Sleigh.

When the idea of a steam sleigh took tangible shape in Truckee, the work of construction led others to think about the proposition and instead of Truckee having one inventor it now has two, and another sled to be operated by power has been launched upon the snow covered surface of the world. E. R. Morrill is the inventor of the latest contrivance for navigating the frozen vapor. He made a test of a model operated by hand power. The sleigh was ten feet long and successfully carried three persons, two turning the crank, and a four mile an hour gait was maintained over the snow. The test took place across the river, and the success of the experiment can be testified to by several persons. Morrill is waiting for a new fall of snow before giving a public exhibition. The propelling power is by means of four large side wheels, something like wagon wheels, though the spokes are thin with sharp edges. On the rim of the wheel are steel blades set at right angles, to the wheel. These blades are of peculiar construction and are designed to cut into the snow and "take hold." By a system of springs these wheels can be lowered to a distance of five feet into the snow if necessary. The steering apparatus is a thin disc wheel which can also be lowered. Those who are competent to judge say that the sleigh can be made to run successfully. —Truckee Republican.

Combination to Fix Prices.

The Supreme Court of Michigan held, in the recent case of Lovejoy vs. Michels, that in an action for knives sold and delivered without any express agreement as to price, a price fixed by a combination of all the knife manufacturers in the United States, including the sellers, formed for the express purpose of controlling the price of the articles manufactured by themselves was not entitled to rank as the "market price" of the knives, binding on the purchaser, and that he might show that the price so fixed was unreasonable. The court said,—"It has frequently been held that the value of a commodity is not to be determined by the necessities of a particular buyer or the demands of a particular seller. If the current price is not conclusive upon the purchaser, because the vendor may have by some act of his own made that price unreasonable, or if it may be shown that the market price had been unnaturally inflated, how can it be said that a price fixed by a combination of the manufacturers of a given article, with sole reference to their interests, is to govern, to the exclusion of all other considerations? In such case there is no market price, and evidence of a fair market value is clearly admissible—In the absence of an agreement a price fixed by a combination of dealers does not bind the purchaser, nor will the law so far countenance such combinations as to regard prices fixed by them as even evidence of value."

"TOILETTES.—We have received the March number of "Toilettes," the great fashion magazine, published by the Toilettes Pub. Co., 126 West 23d street, New York. It contains all the latest fashions at $1 50 a year. If any your lady friends wish it they can see a copy at this office.

The Republican State Convention of Texas elected a solid delegation for Harrison. In November Texas will be pretty solid for his opponent.

Congressman John W. Kendall, of Kentucky, died suddenly of apoplexy at Washington on the 7th.

Coffee as Disinfectant.

A physician ordered its use many years ago, says a correspondent; and I have four times over proved its efficacy in serious cases of measles, which, so treated, never extend beyond the one patient. I also used it with great advantage during the influenza epidemic of the last two years, and I firmly believe it prevents the extension of infection, by changing and purifying the air with its stimulating aromatic smell, which lasts some time, and which nothing can escape. Two or three red hot cinders in a dustpan sprinkled over with, say a quarter of a teaspoonful of ground coffee at a time, not enough to flame, but simply make a good smoke, not more than three or four teaspoonfuls in all, will, in five minutes, if used, say at the bottom of a staircase, the room doors being previously opened, pervade the whole house. Gently shaking the dustpan promotes the volumes of smoke. Two servants do this regularly morning and evening, with very little trouble and trifling expense. In infectious illness, such as I have alluded to, coffee is also burned on the landing outside the invalid's room. I hope this simple suggestion may become widely known and largely adopted.—N. E. Grocer.

The United States Government has purchased fifty-six acres of land abutting Fort Hamilton for the purpose of extending the fortification, at $5,000 an acre, or $280,000. They bought it from a syndicate, who quietly acquired the land within two years for an average of $1,422 an acre, or a total of $79,632. The matter had been decided on in 1885, and the lucky syndicate, who, it is alleged, were "tipped" to it, are well known Brooklyn Democratic politicians.—N. Y. Press.

"Cigarette smoking is not more injurious than cigar smoking. The danger is in the excess and the bad quality of the tobacco used. To inhale tobacco smoke is very injurious. Stop it at once if you want to enjoy good health and longevity."—N. Y. Morning Advertiser.

LEGAL.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. Walters, Public Administrator of said County, respectfully makes this his return of all Estates of Decedents which have come into his hands, and which still remain unsettled on the 21st day of January, 1892, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1733, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, January 31st, 1891.
Jacob Weaver, January 31 1891.
J. K. Denison, July 25th, 1890.
Ah Quong Tia, July 19th, 1891.
William Mooney, July 22d, 1891.
Ah Woon, July 31st, 1891.
William H. Stanton, September 19th, 1891.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$ 830 00
Jacob Weaver	1175 00
J. K. Denison	100 00
Ah Quong Tia	1,515 00
William Mooney	14,927 00
Ah Woon	181 00
William H. Stanton	437 10

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,

William Robson	None.
Jacob Weaver	$ 46 50
J. K. Denison	100 00
Ah Quong Tia	937 25
William Mooney	9,741 21
Ah Woon	180 00
William H. Stanton	423 50

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$125 00
Jacob Weaver	150 00
J. K. Denison	100 00
Ah Quong Tia	567 95
William Mooney	523 38
Ah Woon	123 00
William H. Stanton	100 00

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson	None
Jacob Weaver	None
J. K. Denison	None
Ah Quong Tia	$ 369 30
William Mooney	4,499 29
Ah Woon	57 00
William H. Stanton	823 50

PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY, IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson, Real Estate,	$ 830 00
Jacob Weaver, "	1,150 00
Ah Quong Tia, "	200 00

MONEYS BELONGING TO DECEDENTS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED WITH THE COUNTY TREASURER AS FOLLOWS:

Ah Quong Tia	$ 660 00
William Mooney	9,771 21
Ah Woon	180 00
William H. Stanton	207 00

MONEYS STILL REMAINING IN HANDS OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Ah Quong Tia	$ 306 50
William Mooney	4,499 29
Ah Woon	57 00
William H. Stanton	207 00

The Decree of Distribution has been filed in the Matter of the Estate of William Mooney, and the sum of Four Thousand, Six Hundred and Ninety-nine Dollars, and Twenty-nine Cents ($4699 22) has been distributed and paid over to Ellen E. Hinds, of Gardner, Mass., one of the heirs at law of said deceased. The sum of Four Thousand, Four Hundred and Ninety-nine Dollars and Twenty-nine cents still remains in the hands of the County Treasurer, and will be turned over to the other heir at law, Mary Sullivan, of Stoughton, Mass., as soon as said heir appears to receive the same.

The Real Estate belonging to said Decedent has been equally divided and distributed to said heirs.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY OF MONO, }

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and correct return of all the Estates herein above named; that he is not, and was not at any time interested in the expenditure of any kind made on account of any estate he administered, nor is he associated in business or otherwise with any one so interested.

D. M. WALTERS,
Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of January, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.

Endorsed:
Report of Public Administrator for term ending December 31st, 1891.
CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for D. M. Walters.
Filed Jan. 21, 1892. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
[jan30-4w]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts,

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.



TYPE METAL For Sale at This Office

THE CHRONICLE-UNION IS THE PIONEER JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS, IN CALIFORNIA.

THIS PAPER IS ONLY $3 A YEAR.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Great Care Taken to Protect the People from Accident.

Well Regulated System and a Low Mileage Rate—Small Percentage of Deaths from Accidents—A Remarkable Record.

It appears that during the year 1890 only 455 persons were killed and 775 injured upon the East India railways, while only one passenger met his death by an accident to a regular passenger train, being one in the 130,000,000 carried during the year.

One hundred and fifty-one railway servants were killed, and the rest of the deaths were those of persons other than passengers or servants, there being 64 cases of suicide and 188 killed while trespassing on the track.

This record is remarkable, when it is remembered that the railway system of India extends from Peshawar to Cape Comorin, and from Bombay to Calcutta and Madras, and, with the exception of the engine drivers and guards, the officials are, for the most part, natives of the country. It is true that very many of the railroads are single tracks, and that on nearly all the lines of railroad the rate of speed is slow. Still the statistics which appear in the Government Gazette show a remarkable degree of discipline in the railway system of that great empire.

Every railway track is protected by an iron fencing, and level crossings are comparatively few, which doubtless accounts for the very small percentage of people killed by their own neglect.

It would appear that the heathen Hindoo is a good signal man; and if we must have foreign labor, it is a question whether it would not be better to import it from Calcutta or Madras than from Kilkenny or Firenze.

It is a curious circumstance that notwithstanding the apparent efficient service of the native in railway traffic, the companies do not seem disposed to intrust him with either the engine driving or the conductorship of a train. It is said the men lack nerve.

The India railway trains have four classes. First, second, intermediate and third, the natives of the country usually traveling third class. The first class carriages are luxurious and provided with every convenience, and during the hot weather are kept cool by thermantidotes. A first class compartment, taking half of the whole carriage, is not intended to carry more than four passengers and the sleeping coaches fold up in the daytime so as to form comfortable seats. Some first class carriages have a second class compartment adjoinining for the accommodation of servants, and as the journey from Peshawar to Bombay or Calcutta occupies at least four days, this arrangement adds much to the comfort of first class traveling in India.

The rates of passenger traffic are: Third class, half a cent; intermediate, one cent; second class, one and a half cents; first class, two and a half cents per mile.

The number of miles open for railway traffic in India is seventeen thousand five hundred miles and about two thousand miles more are under construction. The English railway will shortly run as far as the city of Kandahar, and it is not improbable that the State line, now open to Peshawar, within nine miles of the Khyber pass, will be extended to the city of Cabul and eventually meet the Russian railway at Tashkend or Samarkand.

The government of Kashmir is now in treaty with the British government for the construction of a line of railway from Hasan Abdal to Sirinagar, a route familiar to the English reader as that traveled by Lalla Rookh in the imperial days of the Moghul rule.

THE CRAZY BALL.

It Will Drive a Kitten Mad and Charm a Baby.

Street peddlers have a new catchpenny device on their trucks that is quite an amusing thing for old as well as young folks, says the New York Herald. They call it the "crazy ball," and it is well named. For ten cents you can buy one of these things, and see the laws of gravity defied. It looks like an ordinary wooden ball, about the size of a tennis ball, but you can't roll it in a straight line to save you. Of course, the secret of the thing's queer actions lies in the fact that it is loaded on one side. This makes every movement of the ball eccentric. It will roll up hill of its own accord, and it will refuse to roll down hill. If you try to roll it from you it will perhaps start out all right and then turn around, and roll back, and maybe it will go off sidewise and describe a wobbly circle around you. All its movements are jerky and spasmodic. Give it to a kitten to play with, and the chances are that the kitten will go mad, while the baby will cry with vexation over its eccentricities. A grown person who is not up in spherical geometry will assure you that it is wonderful. It is not. It is only some sharp fellow's way of gathering in the dimes. Nevertheless, ere long the city will be flooded with these "crazy balls."

A Curious Clock.

A novel clock is now being exhibited by the Watchmakers' union in London. It is of wood, beautifully carved, and stands six feet in height. The case is a perfect fort in miniature, and instead of a bell and striking hammer the hours are announced by a bugler, who emerges from a door at one side of the fort and blows the call to assemble and march. Almost instantly doors open on all sides and a regiment of automatic soldiers, six abreast, march out, wheel to the left, stop a few seconds to "mark time" and then march through another part of the fortress to the barracks. These marches and countermarches occur each hour. If they come out to announce the hour of one o'clock one soldier fires his tiny gun; at two o'clock two soldiers fire their pieces, increasing with the hour until the twelve leaders fire their guns, the rear ranks bowing their heads and pointing with their bayonets toward the dial of the clock.

SAN JOSE JOE.

A Monster Tiger Shark That Was Known to All Skippers of the Pacific Coast.

There is on exhibition in a Stewart street saloon in the shape of a photograph "all that is mortal" of "San Jose Joe." San Jose Joe was in his lifetime a shark, and was better known along the coast from Guatemala to Panama than any skipper sailing the Pacific, and he was an object of general respect, too.

The first known to the men who tell fish stories, says the San Francisco Daily Report, is that he came into prominence about fourteen years ago by taking on a cargo of two natives, who were enjoying the luxury of a sea bath on the Guatemala coast. Like "Old Brin," the grizzly of the Sierras, his reputation as a maneater increased rapidly, and he was given credit for the havoc wrought by all the sharks in the district he infested. "Joe" had certain route which he "worked," and it was early noticed that his weather eye was always open for a choice morsel with a line attached to it. The expression on his countenance when the ship's cook would cast him a well-larded shank was edifying to behold. But he had a human contempt for people who gave donations "with a string to them." Mariners on the west coast of Central America, after experimenting with a hook on "Joe" for some time, at length discarded that method of effecting his capture and resorted to firearms. The amount of lead Joe had fired into him with all sorts of firearms no doubt added to his weight, but it had no appreciable effect on his buoyant spirits, or on his appetite for bathers and long rowboats.

But about four months ago, as the United States steamer Ranger was lying in the harbor of San Jose de Guatemala, the noted shark came alongside and cast a hungry glance toward the cook house. Capt. Reiter armed himself with a harpoon and entered a dingy lying aft. He was so fortunate as to get an opportunity for landing the harpoon in a vital spot; and, in short order, the old shark, who had terrorized the coast for so many years, was lying an inert mass on the calm waters. The carcass was hauled on board and photographed. Measurements were then taken, and "Joe's" body was weighed. His weight was 3,890 pounds. He was twenty-six feet eight inches in length, and was nine feet three inches in circumference back of the gills. It was found that the old fellow had no teeth, probably owing to his great age. He was a tiger shark—that is, spotted like a tiger. The natives on the coast have breathed easier since his timely taking off, and Capt. Reiter is a very popular man down there.

FAD OF A SOUTH SEA KING.

If a Trinket Strikes His Fancy He Will Pay Exorbitantly for It.

King Tembinok, writes Robert Louis Stevenson from the south seas, is possessed by the seven devils of the collector. He hears a thing spoken of, and a shadow comes on his face. "I think I no got him," he will say, and the treasures he has seem worthless in comparison. If a ship be bound for Apemama the merchant racks his brain to hit upon some novelty. This he leaves carelessly in the main cabin or partly conceals in his own berth, so that the king shall spy it for himself. "How much you want?" inquires Tembinok, passing and pointing. "No, king, that too dear," returns the trader. "I think I like him," says the king. This was a bowl of goldfish. On another occasion it was scented soap. "No, king, that cost too much," said the trader; "too good for a Kanaka." "How much you got; I take him all," replied his majesty, and became the lord of seventeen boxes at two dollars a cake.

Thus, for instance, he took a fancy to my wife's dressing bag, a thing entirely useless to the man and sadly battered by years of service. Early one forenoon he came to our house, sat down, and abruptly offered to purchase it. I told him I sold nothing, and the bag at any rate was a present from a friend; but he was acquainted with these pretexts from of old, and knew what they were worth and how to meet them. Adopting I believe what is called "the object method" he drew out a bag of English gold, sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and began to lay them one by one in silence on the table, at each fresh piece reading our faces with a look. In vain I continued to protest I was no trader; he deigned not to reply. There must have been twenty pounds sterling on the table, he was still going on, and irritation had begun to mingle with our embarrassment when a happy idea came to our delivery. Since his majesty thought so much of the bag, we said, we must beg him to accept it as a present. It was the most surprising turn in Tembinok's experience. He perceived too late that his persistence was unmannerly; hung his head awhile in silence; then, lifting up a sheepish countenance: "I 'shamed," said the tyrant. It was the first and last time we heard him own to a flaw in his behavior. Half an hour after he sent us a camphorwood chest, worth only a few dollars—but then heaven knows what Tembinok had paid for it.

Avenged His Friend.

An instance of effective communication by dog-language is reported by the Bath (Me.) Enterprise. Alderman Higgins, of that city, is the owner of two handsome and valuable dogs. One is quite small, while the other is a good-sized fellow. They are both well-behaved and quiet. The other morning the little dog started up the street alone. Before he had gone far two other dogs met him and a fight ensued in which the little one was badly punished. After getting away he turned and went to the Higgins studio, where his big chum was reposing. A few moments later the larger dog wanted to go out; the door was opened and he darted up the street. Before going far he met the two dogs who had assaulted the little one, and, in the language of the small boy, "he licked 'em both." Having accomplished this work he went back to the studio wagging his tail and apparently much pleased at having avenged his friend.

WOMEN WHO SMOKE.

They Number in Their Ranks Many of Europe's Blue-Blooded Princesses.

Those who rave with unceasing bitterness against women who smoke and who declare the habit to be ill-bred and fast, have no idea of the women they are condemning, says a Philadelphia Telegraph's London letter. People with such old-fashioned prejudices have usually old-fashioned feelings on the subject of the reverence due to crowned heads, and would pause before uttering their scathing condemnations were they aware that the "pernicious and disgusting habit" was one in which the majority of queens in Europe indulge. The empresses of Russia and Austria, the queen of Italy and the queen regent of Spain, as well as their majesties of Portugal, Roumania and Servia and the countess of Paris, are all ardent lovers of tobacco, of which they are also thoroughly good judges. Perhaps the most inveterate smoker among the royal ladies is the empress of Austria, who consumes from thirty to forty cigarettes a day. She keeps her tobacco in an exquisitely chased silver box, which, together with a gold ash-tray, is always to be seen on her writing table. Her imperial majesty of Russia and Queen Marguerite of Italy only smoke in the privacy of their own boudoirs. That of the empress of Russia is a most fascinating apartment, which makes a really ideal smoking-room.

It is fitted up in the style of one of the loveliest rooms at the Alhambra, palm trees giving it quite a tropical appearance, while tempting lounges invite that repose which is such a delightful adjunct to the fragrant weed. The countess of Paris will look at no tobacco which has not grown in the sunny climate of Havana, and while the queen regent of Spain gives her vote in favor of Egyptian cigarettes, and the queen of Roumania declares in favor of Turkey, Queen Natalie of Servia, has a store of tobacco from each country, of which she is careful to get only the very best. I believe the cigarette cases carried by some of these ladies are veritable dreams of beauty, being usually of gold inlaid with precious stones. Turning to our own country, it would take too long to mention the names of the well-known feminine votaries of the weed, and it is not even necessary to repeat that they are some of the highest in the land. A very large proportion of our "blue" women smoke, and many of them even smoke cigars as strong as those affected by the sterner sex.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

The Eastern Situation as Illustrated by a Homely Old Anecdote.

Nothing in the catalogue of sensations will so stir up the British nation as an intimation or assertion that Russia is moving on India, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The accusation has been made a thousand times, and it always stirs the English people to a high state of indignation and irritation.

The humorous side of the question is presented when Russia answers such accusations. Her reply is like that of the old darky, who, when he was accused of stealing chickens, indignantly denied the charge, but added, aside: "If he had said ducks he would have had me." Russia's answer to England's charge of a purpose to invade India is always a square denial with an aside to the effect that if she had said some other country on the border of India the plea would have been guilty.

It is necessary to keep the people of Great Britain in a state of excitability as to any restrictions of British rights in central Asia. Their attitude has been for half a century one of suspicion; and it must be admitted that the operations of Russia have justified this suspicion, if they have not justified alarm as to her intentions and purposes. It is probable that Russia does not contemplate any invasion of India now any more than she did twenty years ago, but it suits her policy to threaten the British frontier. It is a part of her policy, also, to convince the tribes and people of central Asia that she is the dominant power. This is all the present scare amounts to.

IN A FIELD OF FLAME.

A Mustang Saves the Life of a Settler During a Forest Fire.

An exciting race for life is reported from the mountains back of Santa Monica, says a Los Angeles correspondent, where a brush fire got under way and had been burning fiercely for a couple of days. A young settler named Wilson, who had built himself a cabin in the mountains, was asleep when the flames reached his house, and was not awakened until the fire almost roasted him.

When he reached the door he thought his last day had come, for the flames and dense smoke shot up on all sides for several hundred feet, and he could see no outlet.

He had a tough little mustang. He placed a wet blanket over the animal's head and body, and the bronco dashed into the flames, and for a quarter of a mile Wilson, more dead than alive, expected his horse to drop dead every step. But the mustang kept his pace, and dashed into the clear space ahead of the crackling flames. Wilson thought he was safe, and attempted to slow the mustang up, but the horse understood the situation better than his master, and, in spite of Wilson's efforts, dashed on.

It was well that he did, for in a few minutes the fire bounded across the cleared spot and was close on the heels of the horse. Wilson was terribly burned about the head and face. The mustang was also badly burned.

Unearthed a Mastodon.

While digging a ditch on a farm two miles west of Onarga, Ill., one day recently, workmen unearthed the teeth and pieces of the skull of a mastodon. The teeth weighed ten pounds each. A party of scientists made further search and found a tusk which measured six feet six inches long, twelve inches in diameter at the base and ten inches at the point where it was broken off. These bones are thought to be the largest of the kind ever found.

WILL BE AT THE FAIR.

THE women physicians, pharmacists and dentists of Illinois intend to prepare an exhibit to be made in the Illinois state building.

THE upholsterers of Philadelphia have applied for 50,000 square feet of space in the Manufacturers' building, for a collective exhibit from their several establishments.

BRITISH GUIANA has appointed its Royal Agricultural and Commercial society a world's fair commission to represent the colony, and has appropriated $60,000 for an exhibit.

THE department of electricity is making an effort to secure a complete collection of historical electrical apparatus, in order to show the progress of the science from early times.

THE American Street Railway association has applied for 50,000 square feet in the Transportation building and appointed a committee to help Chief Smith get a suitable exhibit, which will be collective.

THREE women have been appointed in Dutch Guiana to collect a display for the women's department, and in Mexico and quite a number of other countries provisions for women's displays are being made.

HASSAN BEN ALI, of Morocco, is seeking a concession to make a Morocco exhibit at the exposition. He says he will spend $50,000 in showing the people, manners, customs, amusements, etc., of his country, and in bringing to Chicago a tribe of Berbers.

WRITERS OF STORIES.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT is is said to have written a play which is to be privately rehearsed in England before it is presented in this country.

A FRENCH critic, Mirabeau, says Maurice Maeterlinck, a new writer in Belgium, has put into his "Princess Malcine" things more beautiful than the most beautiful things in Shakespeare.

THE most noted woman novelist of Austria is Baroness Marie von Ebner-Eschenboch. She is a woman of sixty-one years, the mother of seven children, and for twenty years she has been writing works of fiction.

THE new Berlin correspondent of the London Times, succeeding Charles Lowe, is Brinsley Richards, the author of "Prince Roderick" and other clever novels, who has for several years represented that journal at Vienna.

ALPHONSE DAUDET is growing very feeble and is now almost blind. His intelligent wife is his constant companion, and to her he is dictating a novel by the title of "La Doulou," which, in all probability, will be his last.

ONE of the most remarkable geniuses of recent English literature is said to be Rev. J. R. Illingworth, of Berkshire, who lives in a big old stone house so cold in winter that the reverend author frequently has to keep warm by playing games.

SCRAPS FOR THE SCIENTISTS.

MICHELSON has calculated the velocity of light to be 186,300 miles per second.

THE great Lick telescope reveals about 100,000,000 stars, some of them so small that 30,000 of them in one mass would scarcely be visible to the naked eye.

THE earliest traces of algebraic knowledge are found in Egypt. Ahmes, who lived in 1400 B. C., dealt with geometric and algebraic problems in a papyrus manuscript.

"AS BLIND as a mole" must henceforth take its place in the heap of shattered similes. A German naturalist has demonstrated that moles have eyes and that they can see as well as other animals.

A NEW Swedish glass which contains phosphate and chlorine is said to have great advantages over other glass for use in microscopes and other fine lenses. It is of extreme hardness and susceptible of the finest polish.

GEISSLER tubes can be converted into brilliant beams of light by being held near a coil or a large sheet of tin plate connected with a pole of an alternating machine, and the prospects are that we will soon have a revolution in the artificial production of light.

ON FOREIGN FARMS.

ONE of the principal exports of Fiji is the banana, and the area under this crop is steadily increasing.

THE wheat crop of Italy has exceeded that of last year, but it was eight days later than usual in maturing.

WHEAT harvesting in Egypt this year showed the crop of the world's ancient granary to be excellent both for quantity and quality.

IN the province of Silesia, Germany, there are at least twenty pedigree herds of red cattle, consisting of one thousand nine hundred and eighteen head.

IT is reported that a Natal (South Africa) syndicate has secured a farm in the Free state on which bitumen has been found, and it is intended to bore for petroleum.

THE agricultural department, Victoria, Australia, has imported thirty varieties of American corn and millet, together with samples of American-grown flax and hemp, as well as Russian flax for experimental purposes.

FACTS FOR THE FARM.

GIVE the laying hens some meat food each week.

SAVE the middle grains of the finest ears of corn for seed.

HOW WELL the poultry grows depends upon the food given them.

IT pays to grind the grain for the stock and it pays to feed it with cut fodder.

WHEN the particles of butter are about the size of a grain of wheat, stop churning, draw off the buttermilk, and turn in water to wash the butter.

HAY is generally cured too much. It is not necessary to have it so dry as is generally supposed. If not wet with dew, hay may be left to cure in the mow before it becomes brittle.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

OFFICIAL PRESS.

AND RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

OF THE COUNTY.

Published Saturdays at

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF

JOB PRINTING OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.